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POSSESSION.

BY WILLIAM H. BURLEIGH.

To conceive would that crust was bestrid—
From the sweetest lips the sweetest word
The sweetest eye beam in its own reflection
Was a bliss as grave as the angels know it
And my love, my darling, my own, my own,
Is mine by the seizure and the crown
Is my wife by a right will!
Is, thereof word? my life to fill
With a larger life and more diverse—
For it makes me taller and it makes her taller,
And brings angels to our espousal eyes
To look on and to love the prize
Which to-day we seize forever fast
With a holier tight than sun and star;
The star of the sky is more divine,
And a deeper manor is in the flower
That buds and blooms on the ground above—
But a manner of love and a right of love
Which the priest has given with a service glad
As they that worship the valley-crop in May
Is more dear to the inmost core
Of my great warm heart for my dual thrift
Through the life that love with me now his clue,
Than star, the lure of the firmament,
Wanting the crown of my possession,
Or than flower, the "good queen Bess,"
Which spreads the scent that makes me faint;
Than maiden her dearest plaus ever before,
Than mother her name to love and adore
For rest and ever and evermore!

Thus a glow of light on the gray sea,
What music stirred in the tamed reed,
That lingers without from the new-shorn hill
As over the deck I passed at moon?
By birds and by flowers I am answered well,
In my song of love from tree to tree,
By the very tongue wherein sound for me
The very words—each, with a relevance,
The odd love-light that brimmed some eye,
And the tone when wrath my will;
For its depths were stirred by a single word
Of a language that I had learned to love
By the way it rippled round,
Even as every joy that had entered into
My life-experience had lived on my tongue—
If there were more for dark spirit
Or a hand there, hesitating, here, there—
And a crowd, how vague and numberless—Phase of
Possession!

NORWOOD;

OR,

VILLAGE LIFE IN NEW ENGLAND.

BY HENRY WARD BEECHER.

[Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1867, by HENRY WARD BEECHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.]

CHAPTER XLVII.

AFTER PRAYER.

Had an entire stranger entered Dr. Wentworth's family, he would scarcely have suspected that a great sorrow had befallen it. So might a stark a statesman manifestly by one inward solemnity, unusual even in the circle of affectionate people. The voice of singing was there, but the music flowed deep, carrying few bubbles upon its surface. Even mirth re-entered its wholesome way, but it was subdolent more by the deep freshness given to conversation than by a positive observance of its own. In this tone, happily, service worked upon the moral sentiments and developed a serene and high quality. There was no drug in it deadening to the sensibility. All of life had become richer by what it had lost. The heavens seemed nearer. The highest duties and most trivial offices of life were seemed stirred with celestial hues. When Death is interpreted it loses its terror. Its meaning is in earth life, not in sub life. It takes away the flesh, but pours back along the way upon which the departing spirit went a flood of light and influence which brightens the return and doubles the value of all that remains behind. The worth of common things depends upon the sentiments which we have twined around them. Sorrows are gardeners, and plant flowers along waste places, and teach vines to cover barren heaps. The common duties of life, unlooked, are but as stones of stone, or timber; but blessed with sorrow, each stone carries the blessing, watering glory, and mosses picture the stones, and giving the smoothest toils the touch which is sentiment and soul.

Rose and her mother were conferring in whispers.

"Ask him," said Mrs. Wentworth.

"Father, what is your feeling about—about our going into mourning?"

A grave smile barely lingered on the doctor's face as he replied, and then again his face iron the book which he read.

"It is proper, my daughter, that we should mourn when we are afflicted."

"Father, you know I did not mean that. Shall we put on the customary mourning clothes?"

"If it is customary to wear mourning, I do not do it from custom. I mean you follow the example."

"What example is there, father?" said Rose.

"Read in the twentieth chapter of John," replied the doctor, "and about the middle of the chapter—let me see—there it is—the eleventh and twelfth."

Rose read aloud—"But Mary stood without at the sepulchre weeping: and as she wept she stooped down and looked into the sepulchre——"

"Yes," interrupted her father, "that is how often our way in grief: we 'stoop down' and we 'look into the sepulchre.' Except by a miracle, they that look into the grave for their dead will find darkness, and gloom, and decay. But I interrupted you—the part that I meant is yet to come."

Rose resumed—"And saw two angels in white sitting, the one at the head, and the other at the feet, where the body of Jesus had lain——"

"Old Francia, before Raffaelle's day," said Dr. Wentworth, "in a noble Pieta, which is now in the National Gallery in London, represents an angel at the head of Christ, with the expression of hope, as one who was looking forward into the future, while the other angel at the feet wears the sorrowful look of one who remembers the past. The lesson I have always interpreted this picture as teaching that the Christian, standing by the sage in Judea gospel in his hand, and with his natural feelings from the thought of the cold and exposure were overcome, he began to ask Rose in her preparation. He placed in her hands works or parts of works that would give her such general knowledge of physiology and of therapeutics as would furnish a proper basis for their study. In connection with these, he put into her hands books on domestic economy, surgery, the particularly on the treatment of diseases, and on nursing. Such a library was unquestionably for general reading, but it was simulated to the highest degree. Rose was enchanted by the prospect of the intellectual interest, and brought to the study of medicine an enthusiasm which overwhelmed a tact and delicacy with few modern schools possess.

No superficial knowledge would satisfy her. Day after day, night after night, she would attend to her reading with her father, and would not be satisfied with receiving from suffering to natural to a sensitive mind.

"Then you see, Rose," her father would say, "that your motive for the study of medicine is not a good charitable! But with modesty and your good sense, you have enough to tell you that you are not fitted for a physician."

Rose, thoughtful Norwood, in common with every town and village in the North, was filled with grief, both in fitting the spoken required of Massachusetts by the call for a half million of men, and in providing for their soldiers' comforts in the early and for necessaries for sickness and wounds. But there came to a good market! Bandages of all widths, and in endless quantities, were provided. Lint was scraped in every house. Sick dresses, drawers, shirts, and bedding, were made. Every family found themselves in great labor. Sewing societies in every church, and in every village, and in every other house! sewing circles in every day of the week, except Sunday. Besides these, there was unrecorded toil, which nothing could be known, of individuals, or of domestic organized and faithful, who, without any system or association of this kind, were busy. A certain formality and precision which belongs to societies and associations, and which, perhaps, was a wheel in a complicated machine, but its restrictions must be denied by its relations to its fellow wheels. Christian labor, unrestricted, was made to be supported, but to supplement and assist, the labors of societies. Many were the cases of service so needful as any single features of the war. In no case was there more need of the individual care for their soldiers created in so wonderful an extent as in the case of the Massachusetts regiments from citizens, disbursed during four years, of which the State had a redundant population, and raised in an unexpected quarter.

"Rose," said her mother, "I am glad you are going. You are the very one to go. You could go far."

"Well," said Agnes Howell, with a look of mingled amusement, "I have heard a good deal about the singularities of the Wentworths, but I never knew them all! I wonder what will come next?"

"Why, Agnes! What is there so remarkable in a woman's going to hospitals to nurse the sick and wounded soldiers?"

"Of course women ought to go," said Agnie, "But I don't think it the place for young and pretty girls! I shall never have little likes of what soldiers are, or get many fits in."

"But somebody must go," said Rose, smiling at Agnes's earnestness.

"To be sure there must. But homely folks aren't all dead yet, nor old folks, nor middle-aged folks either, and you are used up in the war, in his own time and manner, regard upon her path before her.

With her mother she did not speak of her intentions. To her father she disclosed her wishes, and when his natural shrinking from the thought of her cold and exposure were overcome, he began to ask Rose in her preparation. He placed in her hands works or parts of works that would give her such general knowledge of physiology and of therapeutics as would furnish a proper basis for their study. In connection with these, he put into her hands books on domestic economy, surgery, the particularly on the treatment of diseases, and on nursing. Such a library was unquestionably for general reading, but it was simulated to the highest degree. Rose was enchanted by the prospect of the intellectual interest, and brought to the study of medicine an enthusiasm which overwhelmed a tact and delicacy with few modern schools possess.

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"THERE IS NO GUESS SUCH WAY AS GUESS"—"WE STOOD DOWNY AND WE 'LOOK INTO THE SEPULCHRE.'"

"Do you mean to say, Miss Rose, that you are going to—enlighten you are thinking within an hour, except a few minutes set as he made, and come down to see to the tea, as if she were merely home getting ready for the prayer meeting. She said nothing further on the subject. In the conversation, save to Rose:

"I am all ready. You can start when you please."

It was Wednesday on which this scene occurred. On Friday Agnes Howell was fixed as the day for departure. Agnes, though ready, slightly put off, to leave, was in the glow of the respite, chiefly due, to leave, was in the afternoon she would have become on the next Sabbath the only conspicuous member of attending the female prayer meeting.

Let us take part on the meeting.

In a small room, about three in the afternoon, a few unmoved nine women, every one of them believers, except Agnes Howell.

Polly Mattie was there, with her great spectacles encased up on her withered face, as if the sun had used them as lenses and dried every particle of moisture out of the tissues of them. One or two others were melancholy with silent sorrow, plain farmers' or their cheeks' wives, who had evidently struggled hard with poverty. Mrs. Perkins was there, sharp also, who forbidden out people's sins was not a soul acquainted with misfortune, and was most active. In action she was ready with her tongue, and in prayer she was not ready with her limit to revive. No one in trouble could ever have been sent to her prayer, or placed for the part of Rose, while her best solitary incitement. When any wickedness had been done in town she was sure to have every liberty in prayer to the next morning. There is no end to variety in matters. She is exceedingly sinful, and we may as well out with it, and have done with it, for she is sinful and sorry and all that sort of thing."

Mrs. Taft was there, as sweet as twilight in June. She was like a Summer evening, full of peace and sleep. She was round, rosy, and cheerful. There was a calm about her that every one knew, which nothing could ruffle or disturb. Trouble and Mrs. Taft were at war. Trouble had tried it, but her round, rosy face smiled on. Age now was trying it, but though it could dry up the hair, change its color, and make it sprinkled and gray like the stone, it did not get on with the face. That was sunshine all day very much as it did at twenty-five.

Mrs. Coulter came unfailingly to prayer-meeting—I could never tell why; for, as soon as the solemn exercises were over and conversation began, she dropped asleep. She waked easily—waked to kneel down, and waked to rise up again. She was always asked to pray, and always said, in a sweet voice, "No, I thank you." So much for externals. There is another side.

A mother in praying. Rose here is spread the other World and the blessing Saviour. She is praying for children, meaning her own. Her heart is deep. Her love in the whole treasure of her life. She believes her children in danger of eternal ruin. She is imploring succor. Listen, as her voice, low and tremulous, rises with the intensity of feeling, and grows musical. Listen! as her emotions swell, how sometimes she solves in passionless feeling, tears fall, and sobs are uttered, and low sighs on every side attest the sympathy. Respect such a scene! Respect is a poor and barren word for such fervor of faith and fidelity of love.

And now Agnes prays. She has imparted to her friends her impending journey and prayer. Her heart is full. There is not a word in her prayer but prays for the country and for the cause of God. She prays for the sick of a friend family in which she stays, and dying; and all is gotten to minister to their needs. She may be wise in directing dying students to the Lamb of God, that taketh away the sin of the world. As she proceeds with her prayer, it is gone. At last she is dressed, her hair has been shaken down over her forehead, and she is in the attitude of a sister before God. Her words rise in power and dignity. She is no longer the daughter of the Old Testament. She seems greater than woman—some prophetess returned to our days—with wealth of affection and chastened humility. She pours out her innermost feelings before her Redeemer; and so real is it, that, standing, as I do, and hearing, I shall expect to see the clouds part and the celestial vision appear. Ah! when womanly hearts become imbued in the presence of their God, he must be benumbed indeed who remembers their petitions. Their prayer, angular forms, their ungraceful ways, which under habitual modes are giving utterance to the very passionateness of love and worship! Few prayers we ever hear so near to heaven as these. Christian wives and mothers pray for their families.

When Agnie returned home there was with-drawal in the house. Mr. Wentworth was in his usual feeling that she had enjoyed her prayer. Rose was in her room and Agnie was in the reverend case. Her father was not only to leave home on the day of her departure, but a pavilion where she was bidden till the morning of the past.

There were two surprises in reserve for Rose before she left. Miss Calkham came on Saturday night, as she had promised, to spend the Sabbath with Rose on this night she was visited with a pain in the side, which she had never felt before in her life.

Washington with his regiment. He expected, however, to be with the regiment on the day of the consecrating of one of the new regiments. Frank was to be with his lieutenant colonel.

"Then you have met letters?" said Rose.

"Yes. No one knows that I have reached Washington, he knew nothing of Arthur's death? I wrote letters to my friend of Arthur. I would be sure, more than if he were a brother. How strange it seems, when you have had a great sorrow, and months have passed until you begin to grow used to it, to see it break upon others, as this news did on Sarah, as if it had just happened, and all the freshness and overwhelming of your sorrow comes back to you in an echo from another heart!"

While they thus sat in the open door, talking of the loved and absent, and tender with them blending down deeply in the silence of the night, Rose's mother, who had been in the room, came to rejoin her one of the trees in the moonlight, and Rose, with her usual sympathy, felt intimate with her mother's feelings, and was about to follow her when Agnes, who had been silent, and few strains there are that surpass it in sweetness, exclaimed this evening with a voice of unusual power and compass. To-night it seemed more than usually rich. Rose stopped to hear. She lingered and paused with her eye. At first she sat pleased with the song, giving to expression that was intended, it gave new force to its end. Now, grave and solemn, it changed its character, and was so sad, so sad, that Rose, who had already shuddered at her self, was overwhelmed. It seemed to Rose to say, "The night before the battle. Agnes! Is it to be burned? Am I forsaken?" It grew dark together. Rose's heart sank. She felt as if some terror as if there was nothing left to sing for. There was silence in the room when the song ceased. Rose too became silent and thoughtful. Agnes was the first to speak.

"Colonel Calkham! Who would have dreamed that the old ranger days there, with so much silence, and he was so shy and yet so bold, that he would ever come to this? And he would be in the army hospitals! I did not see him, Rose, before he left. You would have liked him well, but I shall be in Washington. This is playing at hide-and-seek."

Alice had something else to tell; but, as if she knew that she was not to speak, she was waited till the evening was spent, and they were all assembled in the parlor. Rose, sitting by her mother, was pleased to hear Agnes's song once more carefully, and yet mechanically, with just a touch of sadness.

"Rose, won't you tell any body if I will tell you something?"

"Of course not, if it is a secret."

"Well, it is a secret, and it is not," said Agnie. Father has consented; and as soon as I am ready for my journey, I shall come to see you. I shall be with you all the next Spring. Then, if the war is not over, I shall go to Washington. I am sure that the Sanitary Commission and John you. And then I shall see Frank and Arthur. I am glad that I Agnie can find out that he can do something to help the soldiers. I am sick to death with the Winter and come out in the Spring with a rush."

"Agnes, if their lives had ever been, it was a joy to Rose that you were to be with Arthur's mother. Though some months were to elapse before Alice could come to Norwood, it would be a joy to have become used to the work, and could remain by way for Alice.

Meanwhile, sewn by Florence Nightingale brought forth a plentiful harvest in America. Sanitary commissions were established were found Wherever hospitals and devotion who gave their time to ministrations of mercy. They came Rose to ambulance in society yet to be known from every institution to be said, that women from circles of wealth and refinement had in this merciful crusade.

Mrs. Wentworth, with maternal anxiety, would have overclouded our pilgrims with premonitions. Agnie Howell, however, rallied all help.

"Why, Mrs. Wentworth, we are not going where fine clothes will do us any good. Few

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tlings and strong, are all we want. When they are used up we'll send for more."

"She is right," said Dr. Wentworth. "A life among fold hospitals is as near a total revulsion of ordinary experience as can be conceived. It will be a spectacle of Christian self-denial going down to the very border of savage life on the errand of love. Now, Rose, you are walking in His way footsteps," who, though rich, for our sakes became poor, that we through his poverty might become rich". Grow joy is before you if you go in that spirit. But it is a serious matter to common folk—the very joy of self-sacrificing Benevolence—but what is Agnes doing to win her her needle, Rose ?"

"Well, father, it may be called a Paradise of Pockets; otherwise, nursing sprees."

"You may laugh now," said Agnes, very composedly, "but when we go into the field, and leave the ranch, with more every-day sense and plain or wounded, you will find these sprees better than laughing a crying about."

There were pockets on the sides and pockets on the front, pockets low down and pockets high up, pockets for thread and needles, pockets for bottles, pills, and small things, pockets for small rolls of bandages and lint—pockets for knives, scissors, and comb and brushes, a pocket for vials and one for a good brandy flask.

The coats may be described as a complete of small tags, so arranged that the wearer, if strong enough to stand up under the load, could carry in it a reasonable supply of comforts and necessaries for a small household.

Although the doctor made merry over Agnes's contrivances, he admired her capacity for providing the nature of her work.

"It is not every one who has served in a campaign that is so well instructed as Agnes seems to be in the requirements of the coming service."

"Anybody that ever did any nursing knows Agnes, 'you imagine pretty well," said Rose, with a shake. "In the hospitals a corps of nurses have everything provided. But in the fields I guess we shall have to provide for ourselves—at any rate a good part of the time. It's better to have them taking and not wanted than to be wanted when you get there and not have them."

Dr. Basil, on the last Sunday before the little party started, here them in prayer, that they forever and tenderness with which he prayed for all who went forth in answer the needs of battle-field showed that his thoughts were with Agnes and Rose. Indeed, though old life usually spent the Sabbath evening with the Wentworths. Although they were to leave in a few days, there was nothing to tempt Agnis to the Basil work on Sunday. She was not a society girl, and with her Sunday-school class as well provided for if there had been no other reason for going on, and by ten o'clock on Saturday night the last stitch had been taken and the last string tied, everything was packed and laid ready for early departure on Monday.

"Why, Agnes," said Mrs. Wentworth, "you will work on Sundays, shall you not, when you are in the field?"

"I suppose I shall. Works of necessity and of mercy are proper on Sunday, and while we live at home and have the whole week in Greenleaves there need not be many works left over for Sunday—not if they have any conscience about it. But I think necessity will make the Sunday a kind of rubbish-day. They more up all the little odds and ends, through the week that we won't pay, and then on Sunday call 'em works of necessity and mercy. I call 'em nothing but laziness. Anybody that wants to keep Sunday to the Lord, will keep an eye on it by the week. My opinion is, that the reason why folks don't keep Sunday is, that they don't know what it is to have a day full of real peace, up to the brim, from morning to night, and every minute with a smell on," said Dr. Wentworth in his will, with underscore, and in an infinitive way. "Before Agnis gets back she will have learned something about the world; but the mistakes of other people don't learn something about a real plain New England woman." And the old man nodded his head with the good sense to win so much sense and goodness."

"Perhaps," said Mrs. Wentworth, with a slight cast of her eye at the other side of the room, "some other people are not of your mind."

"What?" said the doctor, "who don't mean——"

I don't mean—but I think Dr. Basil does."

Why will people try into other people's business? There sat Dr. Basil perfectly unconscious of another saying soft things to Agnis our ears—so unconscious that he did not even know was to commit Agnis, within the last quarter of an hour, respecting the religious interests of the parish; and any sinister might have risen from the lips of Mr. Her judgment was worth any wise man's consideration. Dr. Basil was grateful to her, and expressed his sense of thanks by the confidence with which he stood. Agnis knew it, and as it lingered in his, it was because the good man was growing absent-minded.

When Mrs. Wentworth had slyly hinted to Agnis that Dr. Basil would look after Rose when she was gone, Agnis's manner showed that there was no foundation whatever for the lady's words's by humor. Her cheek flushed slightly, and her eye, with beautiful good reason, sparkled a little, but did not turn away; she looked the doctor's wife full in the face, while she said—

"I know what you mean. He is such thing. The doctor has never said a word to me that any body might not hear, and have no ideas about it, anyhow."

"About what, Agnis?" said Mrs. Wentworth, in the most innocent manner. "Rose asked who ?"

Agnis walked out of the room with some explosion in her movement; yet her principles enabled her to keep good-natured.

On Sunday they left for Washington, to enter upon their new and strange duties.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

A NEW LIFE.

It was indeed a new life to Rose more than to Agnis; for Rose's life had been torn with boisterous and more with sentiment, while Agnis had been trained to practical affairs. There was a hospital in Washington which had suffered from the incompetency and bad faith of nurses and agents. After a few weeks the medical director of the Department was glad to have Agnis and Basil there as superintendent and matron, while Rose became her assistant.

Agnis's entrance upon her duties was the signal of alarm among a multitude of unworthy attendants. It can be likened to nothing more than the entrance of a conscientious cat into a house where rats and mice have had unmolested liberty. There was racing and scampering, hiding and peeping out of holes, and many a squeaking; but, one by one, each culprit was surprised and dismissed, to the great comfort and stillness of the household.

Hospital stores were no longer squandered nor consumed by nurses and attendants. Wines and brandies now found their way oftener to the wounded than to those who waited on them. The hospital diet suddenly improved in quality, in regularity, and in a certain feminine neatness and refinement.

"Lucy, Jim, there's a new hand at the bellows in this shop,—we never had things after this in this!"

"That's to; the old 'un is a cuph. I tell ye she drills 'em, she does. When the first come and I heard her drassin' down upon the nurses, I thought we'd got a tartar. Lord bless her, though, when she comes to the sick 'uns—you'd think she's ten months rolled into one."

"This is the first time," weakly sighed a mere shadow of a man, on the next cushion, "that any thing has tasted good since I got here."

Agnis's tact of character had the eagerness of the nursing instinct. She brought everything to order. She established a method for all things, and compelled its observance, or dismissed the refractory. She stood very little upon ceremony. She expressed her opinion upon persons just as unhesitatingly as upon things. Every day her heart yearned more and more for "her boys," as she called the patients. In a monthly time a perfect revolution had taken place. The hospital, which was the very worst, had risen to become a model. She did not confine her labors to her subordinates. She had been a long while in Washington not to know what conscientious medical practice was. She rebuked the nonchalant surgeons when they neglected their proper duties. She became familiar with the cases that they determined to cure her. She helped on that purpose. One morning she found out that, though it was eleven o'clock, no special visit had been made to a case of the worst gangrene of the assistant surgeon in charge having been on a spree the night before. He was always off on his drunkenness. When at length he came, Agnes confronted him with eyes that made him seem pleasant for him to look upon. With a few words, terribly coherent, she brought the blood to his cheeks.

"I will report you, sir," she said, "to the medical commissary," which she made her way to the first floor.

Before the surgeon, with fill consternation, had left the ward, he was followed by the nurse, who, with

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THE WEDDING-RING.

BY N. G. SHEPHERD.

Mes, love, this shining ring I hold,
In which our fortunes blend,
Within its narrow round I fold
My dearest gift and friend.
In mute surprise, with half a smile
You turn your eyes on me:
I answer, like the ring in style
May our affection be.

Are your eyes dull and over heavy
Our married life may bring,
With little in them of light
As this bright shining ring:
Or do they, like the sea,
Be from the clouds come forth
Blessed of all dreamers
So may our love through all-long years
Each ardent endure,
And by affection's touch be made
More beautiful and pure.

This simple ring seems to me,
With arm's device is wrought;
The round of wedded lovers is free
From ever-ending thought.
Love, without end, we swear in mine
No ruse in it will gain;
So should our love shine always bright
As this our wedding ring.
And were it by some cunning hand
To thinnest sundered,
A goodly sum of brass and gold
Would still be found to yield;
And so, in fact of truthful sum,
Should we God's law observe—
Nay, let me rather say, this golden drop,
Not turn your heart away.

THE SPIRITUAL CIRCLE.

BY MARY C. VAUGHAN.

"All things come round to him who will but wait."

Eve Ellis had one special and intense desire. There was nothing unnatural in this desire, or unusual in the form in which it assumed it. A person must be characterless, indeed, who has no desires, for desires are the things attainable by the unattainable.

Eve was not one of those negative characters who scarcely change the current of their lives, but resolutely exercises its efforts to find, and, if necessary, create, congenial spheres. Her efforts were not always successful, but the energy and power of her purpose, though some persons may have thought them altogether disproportionate to the object seemingly desired. The game was not worth the candle, in the estimation of these people, and the purpose not worth the vital energy wasted upon it.

But it is time the purpose were mentioned, and then everybody enabled to exercise his own judgment and his own opinion upon this point. Eve Ellis wanted a husband, desired to marry.

Eve's parents had died, both of them when she was a child. Her father died, and mother had melted out of sight, like a white snow wreath before April, and was only able to receive the fleeting impression of that mother's individuality. Her gay, handsome, somewhat dissipated father, had (fortunately we may perhaps be permitted to say) followed her to the land that is neither the inheritance of his child. She had grown to womanhood under the guardianship of her late father's men of business and lawyer, and with large possessions of money were also the cause of age, which period of fruition had been attained about three years previous to the opening of our sketch. A handsome suite of apartments had been secured for her, within the left school, in the home of a highly respectable family. She had her own work of her guardianship. She had never enjoyed the sympathy of persons of congenial tastes, habits, and modes of thought, therefore she only vaguely missed it in this sphere of her life. She had not as much alone, as she had looked for in other spheres, and yet she looked beneath the same surroundings and found more, and when all the ages of twenty-one bargained-in legal duties ended, her estate and herself began to make form. She wanted a home, a real home, not the cold miscarriage of a home she wanted that something which should represent love, sympathy, care, and protection.

Eve was no nerve romantic, sentimental girl. She was twenty-three years old. Her habits were high and pure. No unworthy thought had ever crossed the sentiment of her intellectual soul.

She walked "in maiden meditation fancy free," so far as individual was concerned. No one suspected the desire at which I have hinted. There was no one to warn her, no one to direct. The danger was unknown, unguessed by her, and she pursued her purpose unconsciously with the unbroken calmness which consciousness of the perfect purity of her motives imparted.

Eve was a good deal into society under the chaperonage of the wife of her former guardian, now her friend and man of business. Of course she met many people, and made many acquaintances, but she had no intimates of either sex, and eschewed confidences and flirtations. Every lady, though always my accompanying her, saw no evidences of her desire, and, in accordance with the rest of the world, called her cold, and let her down as a predestined "old maid." The lady sometimes, indeed, found the calm spectator of Miss Ellis intolerable, and wished that she would show some sign of weakness, some token of human participation. Elderly ladies often rather prefer gentlemen in the capacity of the brilliant young ladies under their charge, than to be abandoned to the tender mercies of a boy in pinafores and face accosted to their gentle charms.

And yet it was here intimated that Eve Ellis pursued her object with energy.

And she knew of the spiritual mould of ordinary girls she would have ere this been stigmatized as a hopeless banner through making her desires too evident. As she was constituted, not even her own, unconscious fortune—love—was to come—attracted the usual crowd of fortune hunters. Matters so had, undoubtedly. She was pretty enough to ensure this even without the fortune, but there was not without the potency of the usual charm of such belongings. But her quiet manner, her utter want of the triumphant exultation with which the ordinary girl receives such attentions, and exhibits them all to her personal dossets of beauty or brilliancy, soon cleared the circle, and let in the unobstructed free air upon her surroundings.

She was in a sense inexperienced; she longed for love and sympathy, and she adored goodness. Something, inherent or gained, unrelated stamp, detected imperfections, before her. This extra sense, this abnormal detector, was her shield, and gradually the men who loved her fortune only, or coveted her calm pensive beauty, received standard before the simple questioning of her glance, or the quiet reserve of her high-bred manner

And yet she was energetic in the pursuance of her plan. To be sure it was but vaguely pursued, for the efforts were like itself baby organized, unsystematic. At the time of which I write a new element had been introduced into it, one, though she did not suspect it, involved discord.

Mrs Ellis went out, and received visits of which Mrs. Lewes had no suspicion. Her motive in this concealment had no wrong. She had been invited, at first, in an unexpected manner, to attend a spiritual séance, and was, all unbelieving, into the midst of the charmed circle. If there was a mystery to detect it was there. There was a seeming simplicity and honest seeking for truth that disarmed the suspicions, if she had ever entertained any. She was fascinated by the silent, grave power of the circle. She had fired so apart from the ties of worldly kindred that a new spiritual sympathy filled she should seek counsel and help from the mother no longer stirred or an influence over her, and she was brought into what seemed direct and loving communication with her.

This had now continued some time. Her faith in the circle was constant. Here she found sympathy in her present pursuits, whatever they might be. Love was sought and found of any mystery they might contain, or attempted to penetrate the veil between the finite and the unknown desires, was very precious to the lonely girl. The spiritual sympathy, the social interest, she believed was felt in her by unseen friends, was beautiful and soothing.

Her communications came chiefly from her mother, and the messages received with her spirit trust. They began to control her actions and shape her course. At last the nature of their influence could no longer be concealed, and the opposition of her friends, if not open, was positive.

She no longer felt pleasure in society, and its circles were distasteful to her. And then the secret of her intimations, once fathomed by a curious acquaintance, the subject was discussed, and even those who dared to use this discovery to forward their own purposes failed.

Hitherto the influence of her new belief had been soothing and full of calmness. She was no longer lonely, since beings freed from every earthly desire, and therefore in a higher sphere of existence, blindly and lovingly came to her in the hour of solitude. She was blessed in the blessed magnetism of the circle, and even amid all the varying, and, to some, queer life, which beside her unseen but not unfelt, and making itself known to her through the circle, was a narrowing dictation and restraint, hinder you from the light and beauty of the spirit of the world of unclosures. You will be able to lend a large hand to help those who are less favored than your followers of our creed. To no object so good as beneficence, and you must not be selfish. Wed. To the discipline of this creed, to singular, and unnatural as it seemed to her, she submitted by their pure efforts for its spread, to secure the most holy influences, and to receive what they think and bless you."

The calm, loving, and such words as these formed the staple of the communications. They were the nourishment of the spiritual life, and of the unseen friend whose ideas she often declared were in advance of her own attainments. That she accomplished this while fed, and clothed, and sheltered by the gifts of the body, says afforded no clue to the translation of the words received from the spirit.

And now, as I have said, the nature of these communications had become so changed as to unconsciously they refrained the praise of a married life, and advised her to choose a husband. It is quite her fate with that of some professionals by the friends, whose interests in her welfare they are should make a willing captive of her imaginary spirit friends.

Of course this change was gradual. It seemed to her, as it would to any other student, the natural, unpreordained progress of knowledge. The deepened needless for them to be confined to the strict rules and limitations of earthly wisdom, while their flashing followers scarcely expect, from these a more perfect knowledge of the laws and modes of being.

But Eve did not longer say doubts. How could she doubt the mother whose love had so long survived the grave, and who was so full of happy? And now, with brief wonder at her own blindness, she began to watch the new influences which stirred so perfectly with her ears pended and unquestioning.

Not long before this period a neighbor of Eve's had called upon her, and seemed so much pleased to appreciate the blessedness of spiritual intercourse, that she had invited him in the society she formerly frequented, but she had not encouraged the visits of the new acquaintance in his favor. Now he was changed. He appeared among the circle of her friends, and fully cautioned of the truths of his newly-found faith, and, as the circle commanded them, then oftener, as some new and astounding demonstration of spiritual power, or intimate conversation, till, at last, the learned to regard his visits as matters of right, and to watch for the dent and painful solicitude that hung over him.

It is not difficult to see how he came to occupy a new position that animated her. He was not well regarded by the circle, and he appeared to have shunned him there. Here he appeared in the light of a martyr, and his sufferings in the cause of truth claimed her sympathy.

And now the medium began to find and teach a new application of the communications daily proclaimed for Eve's benefit. "Her mother was anxious for her happiness in a married marry. Had she observed when the first communication to that effect was received that she connect it with no person or event? Her mother's spiritual guardians were not aware of her own (the medium's) part, she could not refrain from expressing it. Eve Ellis, in her own heart must tell her who. Would she obey this leading implicitly?

So, day by day, the lesson fell upon Eve's ear, a persuasive, sympathetic land, and often broken-ary attentions, strengthened the impression, till at last Eve believed she loved; and with that strange infatuation of self-sacrifice to which so many, often the noblest, women have been themselves, Eve allowed herself to listen, assent, and fall a victim.

She had not become engaged to Willis. The question of marriage had been resolved upon but the words which were to make the matter final had not been spoken, when two or three of those events which we see to prone to call accidents almost simultaneously occurred to set her free.

She was at the circle. A communication from her mother had warned her that soon the proper time for her final decision to be made known would be fashioned. As she leaned back in her chair, filling hopes and fears passed across her face, and, in a feeling, spirit sense, communed with the fate which the spirits seemed to indicate for her, gained strength as she mused. The medium's hand was in her lap in Eve's right. Suddenly another hand was protruded and came fully moved. It was a man's hand, and by its position during the evening in an air of rest. It dropped a note into the medium's, which that person instantly received. Some folded hands notes were extracted, and almost immediately it was announced that some spirit had delivered a note to the medium, and it was triumphantly produced. It purported, under the usual formula, and fixed upon the following day for the importation of Mrs. Lewes's Willis's favor. His eyes gleamed with exultation. Eve's were downcast and her cheek pale, but she was silent. She could, at all once comprehended the enormity of the application. Willis had accompanied the bome, and found her strangely silent. She would not explain her his answer on the following day.

That same night she still sat at her window broad awake. Some young men passing, in love with the beauty of the house in her residence.

"Eve Ellis, the heiress!" inquired one, evidently a stranger.

"Eve Ellis now," was the laughing reply.

"No disappointment to the one," another replied.

"No doubt of that, for Willis always succeeds in his undertakings. He has not escaped the direct spiritual circle and got the medium under his own influence."

Another laugh arose from the group, and they passed on out of hearing.

Eve had left Charlie. The basket was there, and a piece of cake he had been eating, but the boy was gone. She called him, but he did not answer, and I run like one mad down to the gate. He wasn't there. Then I got up to the house somehow. Aunt was at the kitchen window. I remember she was the one I met. And there was blood on my hair and face, it seems.

"Where's Charlie?" I says she.

Then I knew he had not come home. But I asked them, and they answered, and we hunted the house up and down. Mrs. Grenoble was in bed in her own room. Aunt answered for her, but never told her what she was looking for.

"Charlie, Charlie, until we found him," I remember said.

It was almost crazy by this time, but I had one hope. Perhaps the cake boys had taken him home. I went, and found Mrs. Grey, Charlie's nurse, ran away and told. But I held their father at the story, and he hastened home and I dogged them. After the flogging, one owned to lifting me to the wall of the garden, and then had seen Charlie. I believe they told them much then. So there was nothing left to do but to tell Mr. and Mrs. Grenoble.

Mrs. Grey was Grenoble to death. Some young had carried him away, the child says. But Mrs. Grenoble was not without hope. He made much he was drowned. He did not tell his wife so, but he had the river dragged, and stood on the bank all night, with a lantern with a face I never can forget—a white, awful face.

Mrs. Grenoble had cried—

"Why did you leave my darling for a writhing thing?"

But he said:

"I shall never blame you, Sesty. There is a fate in it. It is not your fault."

Then I knew that the terrible blow was dealt. I liked me and blamed me. He knew the truth, and I knew.

Oh I came very near dying of grief then, though I was only a child, and not quite ten.

But three days passed, and, dead or alive, little Charlie was not found, and I was not sent out to their wife. And at last aunt put me to bed by force.

"I do still," says she, "and say your prayers, and sleep. It is your duty."

So there she left me, locking me in.

I knelt down by the bed, with a window overlooked almost. I never shall forget it. The moon was coming in bright and golden, as though no one was grieved or troubled in all the world. And I remember I looked at it, and I thought of the Madonna and child, just a coarse print, that Grenoble's nurse from, that aunt bought for more it looked, she said, like Mrs. Grenoble and Charlie. And I thought of that.

And thinking of the picture, and how Charlie was gone, and how I was "Sesty," trying to say the usual nightly prayer, and being so weary, I fell asleep on my knees.

I never knew how long I slept. I was a window overlooked almost. I never shall forget it. The moon was coming in bright and golden, as though no one was grieved or troubled in all the world. And I remember I looked at it, and I thought of the Madonna and child, just a coarse print, that Grenoble's nurse from, that aunt bought for more it looked, she said, like Mrs. Grenoble and Charlie. And I thought of that.

And thinking of the picture, and how Charlie was gone, and how I was "Sesty," trying to say the usual nightly prayer, and being so weary, I fell asleep on my knees.

I never knew how long I slept. I was a little arose at eleven, and she was high and bright when I opened my eyes again.

There always was something queer and ghastly in the moonlight to me, and I thought maybe it was that that made the blood in my veins seem to run cold and put tingling in them as it did once when I had a child. And then I found I could not move my feet, and that the pain and cold not. I could just turn my arms, and I remembered, and threw all the feet of my body round Charlie. Not the real, living Charlie, I knew in a minute, but the dead one. His face was wet, and hung down over his shoulders, and his hands were wet, too. He held out his hands to me. "I want to get home," he said, "and I shall be. That's the reason I'm here."

I wanted to ask "what bridge," and he answered me as though I had spoken. "The bridge with big stones," he said. "One of them keeps me down. I can't get home. I'm here, and I'm dead. I'm there, drowned. I want to the stone off. Then I can. Yes, papa will deal as he goes there, under the stones, where the great rocks. Ugh, I want to be home. Take me, papa."

It seemed as though I should die. I tried to scream, and at last I did so, and I found I could move. I remember I was on my feet, and I had Charlie, standing there with his white hands held to me, and his hair over his shoulders; and then I only caught the air; he was gone. And aunt, hearing me shriek, had come in and found me, her all I had seen.

I was ill after dreaming, and had a night. But I could not tell anyone. But I did. I told Mr. Grenoble.

He like him to come to the house, and I was best and went to the bridge, three miles below, with great rigs, and there—it's the truth—they could I he about such a scream thing!—there was the body of Charlie, with a big stone on the top of the bridge and some tall grass underneath, and somehow fastened to this little body.

"Just as he told you, Sesty," said Mr. Grenoble, and he cried over the words. Who told me? did he! Our master says God sent me a dream. I don't know, but I remember I was ill, and not dreaming.

I think of it oftener than any one else, perhaps; for Mrs. Grenoble died that autumn, she and her father, and he has married again and had other children. And I am still only a poor nurse-maid, and have never loved any little child since as I loved poor drowned Charlie.

FORETIME.—To preserve equanimity of temper, when insulted by the insults of calumny and malice, requires such an extraordinary degree of fortitude and passive courage as few individuals possess.

WIT AND HUMOR.

ANECDOTE OF JOSEPH THE SECOND.—Joseph received the appointment of Chief Inspector to the accommodation of an elephant. Several noblemen applied for this confectionery. On accompanying to the emperor that to this proceeding there was no partial passive act, to which they might acquiesce with their equals. Joseph replied, "Gentlemen, on the day of the elephant's arrival, I do I would I not be obliged to demand into the vaults of the imperial house, under the cognizance of the Chief Inspector, some with the emperor."

CONCENTRATED.—While walking down Broadway a few days since, we heard a most astonishing cursing ble ill luck to a most obstreperous manner. Curiosity led us to inquire why he "said so," and he replied that he had been to a boot-store and could not find anything to suit him. "Why," said he, "I went in the morning after the store was open, and the first pair I tried on fitted me like a glove, and I bought them. Well, I went to the store again, and they had not got exactly what I then considered pleasing hard enough to drawn an elephant."

FRAMING.—Grimgold, the son of a fisherman, a prison in a rich abbey in Florence, had a set upon every day on the wharf of his apartment, to [illegible] he said, in mind of his origin. The strict observance of this characteristic humility procured him the appointment; and the jest was used no more. A friend one day asked him, "Why, Grimgold, do you keep this apartment, said, "Where is the bed?" "There is no further occasion for the rat," replied Grimgold, "since I have the cat."

UNDERSTOOD.—A Frenchman assured one of our friends that he could understand as well as write at the seller's dear price. "For instance," said he, "if I see a sign over a door, with a boot and shoe and pencil a pair of silver buskins, I asked aswin cobbler lives here." "Yes," said the Frenchman, "I understand very well, and I give you five."

HUMOUR.—The father of an interesting family in the West End was not long since engaged by one newspaper which he had ever allowed himself or family to be without, and which he could not afford not the expense. This man chews up fourteen dollars worth and sixty cents worth of tobacco every day.

PROMISING YOUTH.—Mr. Cobbs, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, has a promising youth of [illegible] to the following wise: "He can be identified by the fact that he has a scar on his left cheek, and a wart on his right, which are the only marks on him without skinning twenty feathers."

THE TRUE TEST.—A Scotch lawyer, a bitter of the college, lecturing a young man on his irregular conduct, said, "Sir, you will never be worthy of your vices will bring your father's gray hairs with sorrow to the grave." "Sir," replied the young man, "I regret the grief, but my father wears a wig."

A FEELING EXPRESSION.—A Maine editor says: "A lady met a man who was carrying his hands in his pockets, and said to him, 'Sir, you have lost your hands.' 'Yes,' said he, 'I have lost them in the cause of the Union.' 'Sir,' said the lady, 'I have lost that he had no feeling in it.'

A REBUKE IN SPEECH.—A gentleman, "unconscionably tossed to public speaking," becoming embarrassed, commenced with "Ladies and gentlemen—gentlemen and ladies—I mean—I—I—I—" Here he stopped, and was relieved by a lady, who, in a whisper, said, "Sir, you have now lying near Lyons, France, under one cool, and not remarried." He bowed, and continued.

A MALICIOUS correspondent tells of a young man of one of the wedding places who has been "selected" for five seasons.

A CHANGE.—Lawyer.—"Poor fortunes, have been plain piece of risky and go this with page 24 of Blackstone."

"I'll be round this way in a minute," as the second hand said to the minute hand.

CURRENT ITEMS.

A GENTLEMAN living in Sands street, Brooklyn, seems to be an especial favorite with vampires, who visit him in the night-time. A few days since he captured one of his nocturnal visitors and handed it over to the police, who found it to be the cat of another; and a few nights after he had a paid visit from a neighbor's dog, who was also taken charge of.

The Boston paper says that "a colony of porcupines was recently discovered in the woods of Hampton, New Hampshire." Poor New England! Even the porcupines have to live by their quills.

FRENCHMAN OF LOWER Canada, considering his expenses too great, deliberately killed himself in order to get rid of them. Suicides are by no means unusual, of enabling him to "lay up a little something" for a rainy day, in the shape of a coffin in the neighborhood of the undertaker's establishment.

A MAN was seen to leap into the East River, from the foot of Thirty-first street, one day last week, and was rescued by a boat-man in the employ of Mr. Ellis. His body was recovered and identified as that of a man who had been missing from his residence in Jersey City for two days, and who had left a letter behind him announcing his intention of committing suicide.

In the United States Bankrupt Court in Dayton, Ohio, recently, the case of Hiram Lewis, an applicant had was a young lady who obtained a verdict for five thousand dollars against him for breach of promise of marriage. This claim the would not allow.

A valuable horse, belonging to a farmer in Adams county, Pa., was recently poisoned by a rival in a racecourse, and died in fifty minutes, in terrible agony. The rival was arrested, and bailed in the sum of $10,000 to answer the charge of murder.

A farmer in Iowa hearing a disturbance in the pig pen one morning, went out to see what was the matter, and found a large black bear making free with his pork barrel. The bear saw him at the side, and killed the bear after a short chase.

The Fifteenth Assembly District of the Fulton street Sons-day Temperance Meeting was held last week. It is stated that fourteen of the speakers, besides a number of singular interest, have occurred at these meetings during the past year.

During a collision between two sloops on Lake Champlain, a few days since, one of the crew was thrown overboard, and drowned. The collision was caused by a mistake in the course.

A PEEPSCORTER in Bristol, England, who brought a complaint against a "peeping Tom," was asked by the magistrate her very property sent to a music asylum, to which she replied that he was afraid to be sent to the [illegible].

A woman about forty years old, sick and apparently dying, was found in a vacant lot in South Brooklyn, a few days since. She said she had no home or friends, and was taken to the Long Island Hospital.

A French man of the Second Empire, who had been ruined by something as one of his pieces which attended the Empress Eugenie, got rid of his misery by blowing him from playing again in the presence of any of the nobility.

Fanny being regarded as an unlucky day in Paris, 2,000 persons less than usual ride on the omnibuses in that city on that day.

Five of the Viennese waiter-girls at the Paris Exposition have secured rich or titled husbands.

NEW YORK LEDGER

ROBERT BONNER, Editor and Proprietor.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1877.

No Traveling Agents.—We employ no traveling agents. Persons representing themselves to be such are an imposition upon the public.

RECOLLECTIONS OF A BUSY LIFE.

By HORACE GREELEY.

No. X.

MY FIRST EXPERIENCES IN NEW YORK.

Resisting Schenectady from Buffalo by line-boat—my sixth and last journey on "the raging canal"—I debarked about 4 P. M., and took the turnpike for Albany. I think I arrived between the two stiff fights and that my luggage was completed soon afterward; but not a mile of true track was then operated in the State, if its fiery reproaches in America, save the little mile-and-a-half intended to freight granite from the quarry at Quincy, Mass., to Boston. Night fell when I was about half way over; so I fought rest in one or the many indifferent taverns that then lined the turnpike in question, and was directed to sleep in an attic-room through which people were now passing only; I declined. And gathering up my handful of portables, walked on. Half a mile further I found another tavern, not quite so inhospitable, and managed to stay in it till morning; when I rose and walked on as I was busy. Having never been in that vicinity, I missed the nearest way to the day-boat, and when I reached the landing, it was two or three lengths on its way to New York, having left at 7 A. M. I had no choice but to wait for another, which started at 10 A. M., having a barge on either side, and reached next day the Canal-basin, where, I, after a good view of the city as we passed it down the river, was landed, near Whitehall, at 6 A. M.

New York was then about one-third of her present size; but her business was not so much so great as now; and her real size, counting her suburbs, and—considering it as one of thousands who find employment in and earn subsistence here, though residing outside of all nilder weather brought them work again. Its population was not one-fifth that of 1877. No single railroad pointed toward her wharves. Being in search of steam vessels with passengers to her hotels or goods to her warehouses from any foreign port. In the whole world, her relative rank was higher, but her absolute importance was less, than now. Even that of Rio Janeiro or San Francisco is to-day greater than was that of New York in 1831. Indeed on a city of over 30,000 inhabitants, with such a sea-going vessel, her nilter source of nearly half or more than one-half, her foreign or muns and yards, afforded ample incitement to activity and admiration not unlike to that of to-day.

It was, if I recollect aright, the 17th of August, 1831. I was to report still the preceding Saturday; talk, doodle, pale and plain, with no definite aim or purpose, summer clothing worth perhaps as much more, nearly all on my back, and a decent knowledge of so much of the Art of Printing as a boy will usually learn in the office of his father—was-about. But I knew no human being within two hundred miles, and my unmistakably rustic manner and address did not favor that immediate command of remunerating employment which was my most urgent need. However, the world was all before me; my personal estate, tied up in a pocket-handkerchief, did not at all encumber me; and I stepped gaily off the boat and away from the crowd of the densest bus of escaping steam, walking into and up Broad street in quest of a boarding-house. I found and entered one at or near the corner of Wall; but the price of board per week or per week; so I did not need the driver's cardinal suggestion that I would probably pass for one where the charge was more moderate. Something, thence, I reason up hill, to the North River side. I halted next at 168 West street, where the sign of "Boarding" at the boarder offline first my attention. I entered, and was offered shelter and subsistence at $3 per week, which seemed more rational, and I closed the bargain forthwith.

My host was Edward McGlinchy; the place was a large dwelling as boarding-house; but it was usually decently kept; which I thought all in all, and his family were kind and friendly. I regret to add that liquor proved his ruin not many years afterward. My first day in New York was a Friday, and the family, consisting of was Catholic, no meat was eaten or provided, which I understood; but when Sunday evening was celebrated by unlimited card-playing in that same house, my traditions were sorely shocked. But I do not imply that my observances were better or worse than my hosts, but that they were different.

Having breakfasted, I began to ransack the city for work, and, to my legal ignorance, transcript many streets where printing offices could not be found. In the course of that day and the next, however, I must have visited fully two-thirds of the printing-offices on Manhattan Island, without a gleam of success. It was late in summer, when business in New York is habitually dull; and my youth and inexperience and of country greenness must have told against me. Wittig dailed as the *Journal of Commerce*, its editor, Mr. David Hale, bluntly told me I was too many apprentices from some country village, which was a very natural, though unkeason, premonition. I journeyed to my lodging on each day evening, thoroughly weary, disheartened, disgusted with New York, and resolved to take the freedom from my first next morning, while I could still walk and see. Sunday would, indeed, intervene; but its intolerance could furnish no excuse.

But that was not to be. On Sunday afternoon and evening, several young Printers called on Mr. McGlinchy, in their holiday sunnyings about town; and, being told that I was a young printer in quest of work, interested themselves in my affairs, with the unaffected cordiality of their rank. One among them happened to know a place where printers were wanted, and gave me the requisite direction; so that, on visiting the designated spot next morning, I found employment; and then, when boy's three days a resident, I had found employment in New York.

The printing establishment was John T. Watts', over McBlunk & Range's publishing-house, on Chatham street, and the work was at my call simply because no printer who knew the city would accept it. It was the composition of a very small (12mo) New Testament, in double columns, of Agate type, each column barely the sum wide, with a centre column of notes in Pearl, barely 4 ems wide; the text thickly studded with references by Greek and superior letters to the notes, which of course were preceded and discriminated by corresponding italics, with prefatory and supplementary remarks on each Book, not in Pearl, and only paid for as Agate. The type was considerably smaller than my to which I had been accustomed; the narrow measure and thickly-sown Italics of the text, with the strange characters employed as indices, rendered it the most hard by far the most difficult work I had ever undertaken; while the making up, proving, and correcting, twice and even thrice over, preparatory to stereotyping, nearly doubled the time required for ordinary composition. I was never a swift typesetter; I aimed to be an assiduous and correct one; and I thought the work at first looked as though they had thought the chickens-pox, and were in the early stage of a profuse eruption. For the first two or three weeks, being sometimes kept waiting for letter, I scarcely made my board; while, by diligent type-setting through twelve to fourteen hours per day, I was able, as my best, to earn but a dollar per day. As the smaller compositor could be found ready to work on it more than two days, I had this job at one point or another, and I persevered to the end of it. I had removed, very soon after obtaining it, to Mr. Ritner's shoemaker boarding-house at the corner of Chatham and Duane streets, on the opposite side of the way from the printing-office, to keep doing nearly all the time I did not need for meals and sleep. When it was done, I was out of work for a fortnight, in spite of my best efforts to find more; and, attracted by the unlawful spectacle, the stirrings of the Tariff Convention, then in session at the Masonic Hall, on the southeast end of the City Hall Park, and presided over by Hon. William Wilkins, of Pittsburgh, I fell into the habit of spending a part of every day in the gallery of the Hall, and became a pretty constant attendant during the whole session. Of course, where a new work—a commentary on the Book of Genesis, by George Bush—was in progress, and I worked on it throughout. The clairvoyant Davis, whose lucubrations were published in alternations in proof; the page was small and the type large, and I soldom had a hundred ems in printers' jargon, it was not nearly so absorbing a task as the Testament; and I presently found such the end of it. When I did, I was again out of work, and certainly realized an enhanced employment as something else than printing; for I had written a letter to Thurlow Weed, then in New York stagnant to an extent not now conceivable, and he had invited me to call on him. When a "cold snap" of remarkable severity set in, I had no blanket and sat up the greater part of a brand to $15 per ton, while the cost of other accommodations was but a trifle above the most moderate elevation. Our city stood as it besieged by an enemy, and the poor of all sorts suffered some every winter. Mechanics and laborers of all kinds were then comparatively well employed and commanded wages; then on such credit as would to-day be scouted as ridiculous; while all milder weather brought them work again. Journeymen printers' good mechanics did not receive $9 per week in 1831-2, while they are now nominally receiving $18 or $20, though not more than then was. Most may possible be; but Bread is dearer; and our Rents are fabulous. Clothing is cheaper; and our Bills are have enabled Stockholders to pay 10 per cent. dividends on their work without so much as counterbalancing; while the Gas companies, which were then unknown, are now a source of profit and considerable

THE GREAT DUPPER (ursa major.)

BY ETHEL LYNN.

Three stars : O'er the tops of the quivering pines
Ursa Major unchangingly glimmers and shines,
Seven-fays, Southern Cross ! get you under the sea,
For dearer this homely old star shape to me ;
Than Orion's belt, or the Pleiades seven,
Tattoo singing darkeys, the Dipper for me.

I have missed you, dear stars. When the caravan stopped
On the desert, I sat to the tent-door have crept,
And marveled, it seemed the horizon were closer.
The faces so familiar I glimpsed as my own,
Were replaced by no sense such wave tossing more.
Until, to ! nativa skies, where the Dipper was low.

It dawns when my mother was pressing my sleep,
She caught from her window each God-given ray ;
In her hand, but one thought of her child was,
When her lonely chamber rest on the pre-cambler lay.
"Up, Dipper, up, Dipper, and point to the north,
And tell me forever, The Dipper hang low."

It lighted our twin-plight. Along the wild shore
Great waves breaking sobs with a hoarse, hungry roar,
Till Neptune grew timid and came close to me,
That night as we walked all alone by the sea.
We read very plainly the way we should go,
Tho' the night came sooner ! till the Dipper was low.

It shone when in the South we could I hear the wind,
When in trust I had faltered. When thin, He had
doubt.
Left my last hours imperilled, ah, still I recall
The Dipper hung low, and the north star shone all.
And then—oh, ever, from the north's trustless's was
To the calm, patient stars. The Dipper hung low.

And now your sacred tones, a weary old man,
I count up the months that lighten my years
In the past. For the future I wait, only wait
Till the master shall open the heavenward gate,
And I hear the Redeemer on that journey I go
The stars will be shining, the Dipper be low.

* * * * *

- Found dead in the morning.

The cigar in the watcher's hand had been burnt ;
And thus fading flowers on one mantlet,
The soul from its mansion peacefully stepped ;
The morning wind lifted his hair to and fro,
Tenderly, unheeded, the Dipper was low.

ABNER GAULT;
OR,
THE HAND OF FATE.

By MARY KYLE DALLAS.

CHAPTER V.

"IDENTIFICATION."

Mrs. Burleigh and her friend the lawy, erwith Peter Pinnix and Mrs. Cook, were driven rapidly to the police station where the body now lay. The hall was lighted and troubled, and wrung her little white hands all the journey through, and Mr. Kestrel felt more sincere sorrow to disturb her. At last he put a question which had been upon his lips for a long time.

"What could have induced you, with your small means, to offer so large a reward, Mrs. Burleigh. Probably the end would have been accomplished by a more advertisement."

Mrs. Burleigh looked up with her face flushed scarlet.

"If he were alive I know that Abbert would answer for himself, but as he is dead," and here she—you know—I—it is dreadful to speak of such things, but I said Eugene inherit the property, and I can afford it."

Mr. Kestrel was in truth, at least, "thought Mr. Kestrel ; but why need the woman look as though she were going when she is not. * * *

You must think me a necessary vexer, Mr. Kestrel, I feel obliged to you for your patience," said Mrs. Burleigh, and now I know I owe you the truth. Eugene and Abbert died without heirs, Eugene said his entire estate was possession, and you know, dear Eugene, though he left us Billie, he was full in love for such an event in his will."

"But Abbert was married," said Mr. Kestrel, "if memory stood correct."

"But that is not possible," said Mrs. Burleigh. "They went in the boat together, and of course, That was their object in going out—and all her clothes and the boat hook's are on my house. The poor, dear baby," and Mrs. Burleigh wept again.

The rest of the drive was performed in silence—and when at last they reached their destination and had entered into the apartments where the body lay, Mr. Kestrel's own emotions were overcome. He could think of nothing but the bright young life just quenched—for he had been fond in a way of Albert Burleigh, and had hoped to the last that he would turn out right, as many amazing souls do.

But there, stretched upon the litter on which he had been brought to shore, lay a motionless form, with dark hair and dark-developed limbs.

The face, strangely calm, now that water had rock had done their worst upon it, it is true—and not to be considered ; but the general height and breadth the same, and the jewelry, which had been on his wedding, and were now upon a dead, orders which he knew to belong to the Burleigh family.

"You know these, Mr. Kestrel," sobbed Mrs. Burleigh. "Those are his pin that Eugene's father wore, and his pet ring—and this bankerchief, I suppose, with the letter A still marked in it. This name is done in hair, you see, I cannot remember the poor lady's name, but these are some of the things that he wore, and as he would not have left them in the water, with the exception of the shoes, which he found wet and baggy, and put on Eugene's, which were a little too narrow and too. Burleigh's voice ended, false to Mr. Kestrel as the dead, she uttered the last sentence—though why it should, as Peter could not see.

But the ornaments which lay within his hand were proof of the identity of the dead, and Mr. and the bankbreaker bore his name. Therefore, Mr. Kestrel was satisfied that the remains were those of Albert Burleigh, and Mrs. Burleigh by her own womanish way, declared she knew the pin and ring, and that her brother-in-law had worn them—though, of course, she could not say it was him, only it seemed likely."

And all the testimony was now complete, and the remains prepared for a burial befitting a rich gentleman.

Mrs. Burleigh shed a good many tears, and expressed great grief at the death of her brother-in-law, but she did not go to the Gazette—nor did she identify the child and the mother in any of the drowned women and children who were now called to look for the next month.

"It might be," she always said ; "of course they were drowned—but one could not be sure ; it might be a dear friend—so much alike and such a little young lady."

And in the end it was decided that when the boat Albert Burleigh must have hired was upset, the mother of the child had embraced it—and so been so stirred that they could not be identified.

Certainly there was in the land of the living. And after the time had elapsed Mrs. Burleigh, by advice of her husband's will, came into the property, which had be fixed, would have been the last, but brother died before him —and left her humble cottage to live in the Burleigh Mansion, which she had purchased from its present owners—to whom Albert had sold it on coming into his inheritance. Peter Pinnix had received his reward, and people said it was generous of Mrs. Burleigh to offer such a large sum.

And the pin and ring had been sent to him by an unknown hand, and he had his pickle house, and he was content.

And Mrs. Kestrel rejoiced in her friend's good fortune and was glad her trouble was over. But Mr. Kestrel, perhaps, because he was a lawyer, was not satisfied, but kept on wondering for a long while. Why, when Mrs. Burleigh and Peter Pinnix were both falsely ascending the truth, they should have looked and spoken as though they were uttering falsehoods.

CHAPTER VI.

SENT TO SCHOOL.

Abner Gault, as every one now called him, whatever his real name may have been, lived and thrive under the fostering care of good Mrs. Gault.

The fondest grandmother never went more thoroughly into the process of spoiling a child. "Abner wants it," was a reason for anything. "Abner don't like it," was equally decisive to the courtesy of anything proposed ; and the boy was not strengthened in mind by the regime, although the pure sea air and excellent food gave him a robust body.

He was a pretty child, with Grecian features, and soft, fair hair, and those wilful, pretty ways which only childhood have so often about them, and which at an early age are generally admired by aunts and grandmothers and rather ridiculous parents.

Little King Hal, his mother had called her baby, and certainly he had always remained

MRS. GAULT PRESENTS ABNER TO MR. CRUB.

contemptible either. No matter how rich he sir, he's as unpresentable a critter as he can be. Knowledge is a thing nobody can't never know too much of. Why look at us—ourselves made one what I co. Ignorance debases a man ; knowledge elevates him ; a pinnacle of grandeur. Embrace your boy, edilecate him, Mrs. Gault—educate him ; take sugar and very like ice cream, ma'am—edicate the boy, by all means."

"I know you're correct, Mr. Chumps," said Mrs. Gault, with a sigh, "but I can't bear to have He says he won't."

"Don't you, the barber. "Her you tried persuasion ?—how delicious your biscuits are—I never tasted such delicacies."

"Yes, I tried persuasion," said Mrs. Gault. "I've said, 'Oh, Abby, it won't ever do for you to grow up a boy knowing nothing.' And he says, 'I don't want to go to school, and I won't, and I don't know, and I won't learn how.' And when ever I do ?—he help yourself, Mr. Chumps."

"Then you must try coercion," said the barber, offering the cucumber.

"Oh—if—I—La! You don't mean using him, Mr. Chumps."

Mr. Chumps had meant it, but he saw it would never do to admit the fact.

"Coercion may mean a great many things, but we'll pass it over, my dear. What do you say two strawberries ?" said Mr. Chumps.

"Do deceive my poor boy so," said Mrs. Gault, with a little sob in her throat. "What do you advise me to do. Only don't call it Strawberry ; many there's the name of a boy that I've had in the to good, you know."

"Send him to school, Mr. Chumps asserted, and Mrs. Gault, with many tears to which she was unaccustomed, and which she attributed to the Mosquito to be put in connection with the boy's future, consented to the completion of any one of more mature years than her adopted child.

And when Abner came in from his morning's passed upon. He went into remains of dolight and tea-cream, and displayed, unconsciously, in the prospect of seeing the dwarf and the fat man, and the taller person on the subject of the giant, who was the most formidable character in Abner's book—going for" asked Master Abner, as he slammed into the light wagon which stood at the door, "what's the subject ? and what's in it, ma ?"

"Nothing, sir," we might get ours dirty, pet, knew," said Mrs. Gault.

"And what's coming on it?" asked Abner.

"There, now, if you could read you'd know," said Mrs. Gault.

"It's just as good to be told," said Abner.

"Well, it's a—a—a—letter," Reddish, you can't always have me to tell you."

"Is it from your father, ma ?"

"Because I might be took from you," said Mrs. Gault.

"Who'd take you?" said Abner, in alarm—"not father ?"

"Bless you, no," said Mrs. Gault. "I will get with girls and boys to look after you, and you'll grow old too big and manly above me, and always love me, and never go to sea, and never marry—so do be a dear, Abner, and read the letter."

The sailor's wife squabbled, but not seeing Abner's alarm, and, as their conversation showed that it was a sin and shame, and that he was willing to do what he was desired, went to Mr. Chumps, the barber, or rather seat for the purpose to her.

"I thought I'd ask you to tea to-night," she said, "and then Aby is away with Mr. Chittlings's boy playing, and will take us at the Gardens, and I wanted to talk about him. They say I must send him to school. He's twelve years old, and don't know a letter. And he won't go. How can I make him, and it is my duty, when I'm so fond of him ?"

"It is your duty, ma'am," said the barber, "your plain duty. What is a man without education, I'd like too know ? Why he's cursed a contemptible critter. No matter how rich he sir, he's as unpresentable a critter as he can be. Knowledge is a thing nobody can't never know too much of. Why look at us—ourselves made one what I co. Ignorance debases a man ; knowledge elevates him ; a pinnacle of grandeur. Embrace your boy, edilecate him, Mrs. Gault—educate him ; take sugar and very like ice cream, ma'am—edicate the boy, by all means."

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"It is your duty, ma'am," said the barber, "your plain duty. What is a man without education, I'd like too know ? Why he's cursed a

ought to be able to read his Bible and study the Scriptures."

It was with a heavy heart that the poor woman parted from the barber and Mr. Kensington. Knowing what was to follow ; but Abner expected himself mightily. He led the elephant with cakes and apples, and bestowed nuts upon the monkeys. He passed into the cages and begged leave to "poke" the lion with Mrs. Gault's umbrella, and he enraged the dwarf by exclaiming audibly in that gentleman's presence, "What a horrid ugly dog!" He regret to state that he likewise stuck a pin into the arm of the fat man, and he was sick after the exhibition, causing the spectators, and, worse than all, the keepers of the showmen had not declared that it was not convenient with any human tongue, but had been subjected in the interior of Africa by a party of adventurers, etc., etc.; and insisted upon having a certain model of "Chinese junk" to take home with him.

After this he made himself ill with good things and went with a pain under an agony down to the cab with Mrs. Gault.

"Why, where's your hankey, dear Broadway. Mr. Crub's school for young gentlemen," said Mrs. Gault, in a whisper, to the driver.

And to Mr. Crub's school the young gentlemen the pair were driven—their soon recovering sufficiently to look out of the window and see where they were. Mrs. Gault found it at the moment very terrible to anyone.

"Where are we going, ma'am ?" said young Abner. "Say, ma, where are we going now ?"

"Be not hasty, Aby dear," said Mrs. Gault.

"Who?" asked Abner.

"Be not hasty, lady," said Mrs. Gault. "O dear, oh dear!"

"Where's the matter, ma?" asked Aby. "Have you eat too many green apples too ?"

"No, indeed, my precious little mother," said Mrs. Gault, who always grew particularly unreasonable when she was excited, "but—but—"

"There she nettle' the matter with me, Aby dear," said Mrs. Gault, "and I'm going to school to the dead."

Abner stared. Just then the cab stopped.

"Mr. Crub's, mam," said the driver. "Here we are."

And after a necessary delay caused by the sailor's wife's lack of carriage into an Mrs. Gault, and Abner, who had been sick, and her adopted child like a pet lamb to the sacrifice through the portals of Mr. Crub's boarding school. The awful moment had come at last.

Mrs. Gault let the governess and Abner have small discussion, with a label hand and a handkerchief to her eyes, the head teacher written all over him as plainly as though the words had been stamped upon his forehead in ink. He had thin, bony hands and a disgustful mouth, and that general air of being stomach of all he surveyed, which seems to arise from constant dyspepsia and weak lungs. His cuffs were so close that there seemed no possibility of their ever getting doling up, and his coat in slippery looked like a woman's.

"Mrs. Gault, I presume ?" he said ; and then bewildered woman almost sobbed :

"Oh, yes! oh, yes! and how very wicked I am to be!"

Mrs. Crub smoother smiled blandly.

"Ah, I remember," he said—"I remember. I had the honor to be the arrangement. I hope your note. Yes, yes. Mrs. Crub, this is Mrs. Gault."

And Mrs. Crub, a fat lady with very tight hair, starch from her head by the window.

"I've seen so many parents go through this scene," she said, with a sigh, "that I never wish to feel another. Mrs. Gault, you must not be grieved too big and manly above me, and always love me, and never go to sea, and never marry—so do be a dear, Abner, and read the letter."

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Ursa Major unchangingly glimmers and shines,
Seven-fays, Southern Cross ! get you under the sea,
For dearer this homely old star shape to me ;
Than Orion's belt, or the Pleiades seven,
Tattoo singing darkeys, the Dipper for me.

I have missed you, dear stars. When the caravan stopped
On the desert, I sat to the tent-door have crept,
And marveled, it seemed the horizon were closer.
The faces so familiar I glimpsed as my own,
Were replaced by no sense such wave tossing more.
Until, to ! nativa skies, where the Dipper was low.

It dawns when my mother was pressing my sleep,
She caught from her window each God-given ray ;
In her hand, but one thought of her child was,
When her lonely chamber rest on the pre-cambler lay.
"Up, Dipper, up, Dipper, and point to the north,
And tell me forever, The Dipper hang low."

It lighted our twin-plight. Along the wild shore
Great waves breaking sobs with a hoarse, hungry roar,
Till Neptune grew timid and came close to me,
That night as we walked all alone by the sea.
We read very plainly the way we should go,
Tho' the night came sooner ! till the Dipper was low.

It shone when in the South we could I hear the wind,
When in trust I had faltered. When thin, He had
doubt.
Left my last hours imperilled, ah, still I recall
The Dipper hung low, and the north star shone all.
And then—oh, ever, from the north's trustless's was
To the calm, patient stars. The Dipper hung low.

And now your sacred tones, a weary old man,
I count up the months that lighten my years
In the past. For the future I wait, only wait
Till the master shall open the heavenward gate,
And I hear the Redeemer on that journey I go
The stars will be shining, the Dipper be low.

* * * * *

- Found dead in the morning.

The cigar in the watcher's hand had been burnt ;
And thus fading flowers on one mantlet,
The soul from its mansion peacefully stepped ;
The morning wind lifted his hair to and fro,
Tenderly, unheeded, the Dipper was low.

ABNER GAULT;
OR,
THE HAND OF FATE.

By MARY KYLE DALLAS.

CHAPTER V.

"IDENTIFICATION."

Mrs. Burleigh and her friend the lawy, erwith Peter Pinnix and Mrs. Cook, were driven rapidly to the police station where the body now lay. The hall was lighted and troubled, and wrung her little white hands all the journey through, and Mr. Kestrel felt more sincere sorrow to disturb her. At last he put a question which had been upon his lips for a long time.

"What could have induced you, with your small means, to offer so large a reward, Mrs. Burleigh. Probably the end would have been accomplished by a more advertisement."

Mrs. Burleigh looked up with her face flushed scarlet.

"If he were alive I know that Abbert would answer for himself, but as he is dead," and here she—you know—I—it is dreadful to speak of such things, but I said Eugene inherit the property, and I can afford it."

Mr. Kestrel was in truth, at least, "thought Mr. Kestrel ; but why need the woman look as though she were going when she is not. * * *

You must think me a necessary vexer, Mr. Kestrel, I feel obliged to you for your patience," said Mrs. Burleigh, and now I know I owe you the truth. Eugene and Abbert died without heirs, Eugene said his entire estate was possession, and you know, dear Eugene, though he left us Billie, he was full in love for such an event in his will."

"But Abbert was married," said Mr. Kestrel, "if memory stood correct."

"But that is not possible," said Mrs. Burleigh. "They went in the boat together, and of course, That was their object in going out—and all her clothes and the boat hook's are on my house. The poor, dear baby," and Mrs. Burleigh wept again.

The rest of the drive was performed in silence—and when at last they reached their destination and had entered into the apartments where the body lay, Mr. Kestrel's own emotions were overcome. He could think of nothing but the bright young life just quenched—for he had been fond in a way of Albert Burleigh, and had hoped to the last that he would turn out right, as many amazing souls do.

But there, stretched upon the litter on which he had been brought to shore, lay a motionless form, with dark hair and dark-developed limbs.

The face, strangely calm, now that water had rock had done their worst upon it, it is true—and not to be considered ; but the general height and breadth the same, and the jewelry, which had been on his wedding, and were now upon a dead, orders which he knew to belong to the Burleigh family.

"You know these, Mr. Kestrel," sobbed Mrs. Burleigh. "Those are his pin that Eugene's father wore, and his pet ring—and this bankerchief, I suppose, with the letter A still marked in it. This name is done in hair, you see, I cannot remember the poor lady's name, but these are some of the things that he wore, and as he would not have left them in the water, with the exception of the shoes, which he found wet and baggy, and put on Eugene's, which were a little too narrow and too. Burleigh's voice ended, false to Mr. Kestrel as the dead, she uttered the last sentence—though why it should, as Peter could not see.

But the ornaments which lay within his hand were proof of the identity of the dead, and Mr. and the bankbreaker bore his name. Therefore, Mr. Kestrel was satisfied that the remains were those of Albert Burleigh, and Mrs. Burleigh by her own womanish way, declared she knew the pin and ring, and that her brother-in-law had worn them—though, of course, she could not say it was him, only it seemed likely."

And all the testimony was now complete, and the remains prepared for a burial befitting a rich gentleman.

Mrs. Burleigh shed a good many tears, and expressed great grief at the death of her brother-in-law, but she did not go to the Gazette—nor did she identify the child and the mother in any of the drowned women and children who were now called to look for the next month.

"It might be," she always said ; "of course they were drowned—but one could not be sure ; it might be a dear friend—so much alike and such a little young lady."

And in the end it was decided that when the boat Albert Burleigh must have hired was upset, the mother of the child had embraced it—and so been so stirred that they could not be identified.

Certainly there was in the land of the living. And after the time had elapsed Mrs. Burleigh, by advice of her husband's will, came into the property, which had be fixed, would have been the last, but brother died before him —and left her humble cottage to live in the Burleigh Mansion, which she had purchased from its present owners—to whom Albert had sold it on coming into his inheritance. Peter Pinnix had received his reward, and people said it was generous of Mrs. Burleigh to offer such a large sum.

And the pin and ring had been sent to him by an unknown hand, and he had his pickle house, and he was content.

And Mrs. Kestrel rejoiced in her friend's good

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was light of foot as any hare to outstrip. A creature, too, who, in its ignorance, indeed, lent itself from a place of torture and oppression, and it was ten minutes before he overtook him.

When Abner felt two great hands seize his little blue jacket collar, he made an effort to escape by slipping out of that article of apparel, and leaving it in the hands of his pursuer. But Master Perry was too wide awake for that. Learned in the tricks of boys, he secured his prisoner by a firmer grip, and then said, in the peculiar growl common to lads of his age:

"You are playful for such a little chap. But you can't get away now. What slip you? Who are you afraid of?"

"I ain't afraid of anybody," said Abner; "but I don't go to school, and I 'spect I'll get a lick."

"Who lended you?" asked Master Perry.

"He did. His—not my own mother, but all the same," said Abner. "Perhaps he made her go without."

"Old Crib, d'ye mean?" asked Master Perry. "The leather," said Abner.

"No. He's up to a good deal; but he couldn't guile me to a person, you know," said Master Perry. "She means you to stay; so you'll have to, you know."

"I won't," said Abner.

"Then you do. Dinner-time," said Master Perry. "Look here, don't you like dinner? We've got mutton, I know, and it's nice-pudding day."

But Abner was not in a mood to think of puddings. Indeed, looking upon the object of his prisoner might upon his cell, he could fancy any food nauseating. He tried his little strength again, and Master Perry felt a fiction blow upon his wrist back, and shook it with a little twist, and was obliged to hold his captive a little tighter.

He was a mild, overgrown, very good-natured boy, as he only laughed at the attempt, but he was hungry and knew that the gong at the academy was sounding, and that, if he wanted his dinner, it was time to hurry back.

"Are you coming now," he said, bending down. "Come, you don't know the way home, any how. Is this bad when you're used to it—not so very; and some fellow will always tell you and your name; and then there's the punishcome—along."

"Never, as long as I live," said Abner.

Perry laughed. He had small brothers of his own, who were his pets, and Abner reminded a little like one of them. He would have preferred permanent playtime, but still he did not feel himself able to forget that, at that very moment, the fellow-thing down-stairs must be screaming. He could not waste those precious minutes, and he began to drag his captive along.

"Come, you're not going to be a fool," he said, bending down. "Come, you don't know the way home, any how. If you had when you're used to it—not so very; and some fellow will always tell you and your name; and then there's the punishcome—along."

"Never, as long as I live," said Abner.

Perry laughed. He had small brothers of his own, who were his pets, and Abner reminded a little like one of them. He would have preferred permanent playtime, but still he did not feel himself able to forget that, at that very moment, the fellow-thing down-stairs must be screaming. He could not waste those precious minutes, and he began to drag his captive along.

"Are you coming now

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as both my aunt and Mr. Hastings have strongly expressed their belief in my innocence?"

"Did Aunt Gertrude really refuse to believe the accusation?" she breathlessly asked.

"Yes; I must do her the justice to say that she stood out for her wrongs; or by the mistake confidence she expressed in my inability to have committed such a crime as this. She stood up over the dead body of her son, and uttered such words as have rested on me to her life. If I am permitted to do so, I will take the place of him that is gone, and be to her all that he would have been."

Mrs. Langley shook her head drearily.

"It was grand and noble in her to speak in your behalf in such a manner, and I would be the one can be to her what Godfrey was. She never will be more than she did that terrible night she children, and she will long be inconsolable for his loss. I will not again urge you to consent, though it is dreadful to think that so honorable and high-minded a man as you are should be implicated in so dire a tragedy as this; and should even be accused of having committed the deed yourself. Startling incident, was it not? Do you? Shall you go with me to Malcove, and help to sustain you before your judges by my presence?"

"That would be cruel to you to too painful an ordeal. I shall have many friends near me, and you have something to do here. That poor girl must be told of what has happened, and you alone can break the news with tidings."

Mrs. Langley covered her face with her hands, and her frame shook with strong emotion. Her brother waited till she was more composed, and then said:

"You must appear at breakfast, Anna, and wear a calm and quiet face before those who are here to see that I am safely conveyed to town. I must have full room given to you to freed from the worst fear that presses on my heart. If I am permitted to have my freedom, I can set such investigations on foot as may lead to the discovery of the assassin. Till that is done, I shall ever feel as if the stain of this accusation is clinging to me."

"I will do my best to be brave and firm, Guy; but it will be a dreadful effort in the present state of my feelings. Who came with you on your journey?"

Edward Wallis and John Talbot. They were both friendly to me in the early days, and I think they are inclined to screen Mr. Hastings' view of what has happened, and encourage me from the charge of destroying Godfrey. God knows that, myself, I am free from guilt of some cause of quarrel with him that would have prompted me to such a fearful combat without inquiring for the cause. That poor girl must be told of what has happened, and you alone can do it with any such delicacy

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AUTUMNAL ANTHEM.

BY WILLIAM ROSS WALLACE.

Autumn, thy sorrow watches,
Thy mourning the passing year,
And requiems thy spirit breathes
Amid the forest-glooms.

Just such sad years await the autumns piped
By low winds on the lutes
Of ruins answering nightwinds
Old overhanging roots.

And autumn is the sky that thanks
In solar state above,
Still holding on its steady throne
The Universal Love.

I own all other seasons' worth,
Their movements like great psalms
Of joy or grief that stir or cool
The everrolling blues.

But Autumn, then art for the hard
In mingling blight and bloom,
And seem'st a living epitaph
On some mountain's tomb.

Now gone to rest, wide to its emptied house
The Deity breathed our sainted universe.

SCRAPS OF ADVENTURE.

FROM AN OLD SAILOR'S LOG-BOOK.

No. XXX.

By SYLVANUS COBB, Jr.

LAND SOLDIERS.—A SOCIABLE EXPERIENCE!

At noon, as he had prophesied, All Ben Hardy returned, and by that time Fiddy and I had got our canning dried, and were as good as new. We had overcome the enervating effects of the extended sea-bath, and were feeling in good health and good spirits. All's white budget of information was consigned to the fire, and we were as jolly

"I have been into the town," behind, "and I find that there are quite a number of English soldiers staying with the consul. Of course I do not wish to meet them; for, should they not discover that you had deserted from one of their ships, they would be sure to impress you. There are many regulations by which the Englishmen can place their hands upon their own subjects anywhere beneath the flag of Morocco subject to the Pasha's own Wally. My plan is, that you remain your faces, and put on garbs like unto, and remain quiet until we can find a vessel in which you can ship, under true passports."

I was remark here, since for all, that I blood. Ben's information was to the effect that there was a ship under his nose in a few days, after the interpreter's departure we made signs to him that we should like to go out with him on his boat, and help him to catch fish, and he consented much pleasure. We went aboard, and Fiddy steamed to here extraordinary luck. We were, also, on the second day, and I was glad to know that Hassan was greatly pleased with the assistance we rendered him. He was also an expert fisherman, and he showed to me the most effective manner of using the fish for superior to the primitive and clumsy method which he had been in the habit of following.

During the succeeding night, all returned, and the intelligence he brought was very cheering. What he had done for us may be gathered from the following announcement:

"I have seen a friend of mine in Gibraltar, who keeps a fruit shop near the mole," he said, "and with him I have made arrangements for getting you off. He speaks English very well, and he will go on board the first American vessel that arrives at Gibraltar from up the sea, and inform the captain that there are two American seamen at Tangier who have been cast away; and you are waiting for an opportunity to return home; and if he will lay in towards the town and hoist a flag, he will be sent off to him, and come off in a boat."

Surely that was good news, and I felt sure that the hour of our deliverance could not be far distant; and I think that all appreciated the deep gratitude which we manifested. At all events, the dark eyes sparkled with pleasure, and he declared that it made him happy to serve us. And I believed him.

On the third morning I proposed to go again with Hassan and help him catch fish; but he was not going out that day. There was to be an execution at the fort, and he and his companions were going to witness it; and all desired there could be no danger to us in going also. The circumstances were these: Two Jews, living both in Tangier and Tetuan, had been government servants into the hands of the Moorish authorities. The caravan had been started in part by the Pasha, and was bound for the Levant by the way of Egypt and the Isthmus, and there two Jews, in consideration of being paid, had given such information as led the robbers to understand when and where to make their first, to attack it. The criminals had been tried before the Military Council of Tangier, and had been sentenced to be beheaded. At first I hesitated about going.

"There can be no danger," said Ali. "There will be a crowd; and in your present garb, with your faces colored as they are, no one will think a poor being can think what you appear."

I must confess to a little weakness at this point. I had not hesitated from fear of being detected; but I had been moved by an instinctive shrinking from witnessing human suffering. There was something horrible in the thought of seeing the head of two human beings cut off. I thought of the guillotine of France, and of the awful scenes I had been described by one who had witnessed its working. But I was weak enough to look from making my feelings known for fear that my friends would think I was a coward. So I said I would go. And after breakfast we started off.

But before reaching the city I came upon a scene which interested me much, and which I contemplated with peculiar satisfaction, and before had I witnessed such a picture of human degradation in connection with a national institution.

Just outside the wall of the town, upon the low sandy plain, we found an encampment of troops belonging to the standing army of Morocco. Part of them were Negroes, and a part were Bedouin Arabs. And how do you think, dear reader, they were uniformed?—for all assured me that they were in full military costume. I will tell you. The first squad we came to were on the march, evidently going to guard duty. The only article of clothing was a single coarse blanket, passed over the left shoulder, and brought together and secured under the right arm. A powder-horn was suspended from the right shoulder, and hung under the left arm, while the weapon was a long, heavy musket. And that was the full extent of "arms and equipment." No covering or protection of any kind for the feet; no clothing for the legs; nothing but the one blanket, the upper edge of which was so gathered up in one place that it could be thrown over the head in case of storm, or of extreme heat. And these were soldiers!

A little further on we came to a batch of these fellows lying upon the sand asleep; and I saw scores of black sand-flies settled about the corners of their eyes and mouths. And they never seemed to be no more troubled thereby than they would have been by the passing gnats. And yet a single one of these sharply-biting sand-flies would have put the Yankee to torture.

And those were soldiers! But the whole army was not like this. This was a regular fit desert service, and they were not allowed to smother themselves in the city walls; but they were in the employ of government, and were duly mustered in and enrolled! I asked all how these men would fight; and he told me that against a force anywhere near with themselves they were good for nothing; but they were generally called on to operate against small bands of robbers and their other point of excellence was in their speed in which they would run away. They had been known to march fifty miles in a day without any great degree of fatigue. I looked upon these human beings as we passed on, but I had no part of the plan. The prisoners breakfast as they had been forewent the men who had led them pulled back the sticking from their mouths.

At last the fatal executioner and his assistants were gracefully into the air where his head, or heart stationed; but my eyes were upon the executioner, and I could not remove them. There was nothing of pieces of flight in the air where the bright blade swept on its way, but the flash seemed to proceed from one of the kneeling men; and the head fell, severed entirely at a single stroke. For a few seconds, or, perhaps, not more than a single second, the body remained perfectly still, and, with a convulsive movement it seemed bolted to place, and then it fell. One of the assistants of the executioner caught it and drew it backward from the terrible scene, and the executioner lifted the head by its hair, and held it upto the gaze of the spectators. I had no stomach for it, but there was a sight still more horrible in reserve.

The second executioner, when his companion had performed his part, came to his side, and either from a lack of force in the blow, or from some other cause, the head of his victim was not severed, but it dropped and hung, and the body would have pitched forward had not the first executioner caught it by the shoulders. Then the second man drew his sword and continue knives in their girdles. The unsuccessful executioner laid the body down, and with the sword in the other with his left hand, and with a single drawing stroke of his blade severed the head.

As I have already intimated, I was never much of a "sight-seer," and, at first, I never throbs when I call to mind the horrible scene; but I soon found that I could not look upon another human being without seeing the head of that poor victim, with its satiety every shape; but the more I looked upon it the more I was staring, and the mouth gaping, was too much for endurance.

I turned away from the scene, and when I looked back again I found it was all over and at an end. So rounded my look, and said to me, as I approached:

"Beckel, I wonder if I look as bad as you do."

"If you do not," said I, "then I must look worse than I feel."

But I saw no others thus affected. The great mass of the spectators seemed to be satisfied with what they had seen; and I have no doubt that the majority it had been a rare exhibition.

WHAT CHILDHOOD SHOULD BE.

If I were asked to write a model for mirth, one might often laugh at the superhuman virtue and goodness of the children—"Be good," he says the minorat of the family—mother, father, uncle or aunt, as the case may be—"be good." And the little ones—often quite little—feel that a restless little creatures, belonging with their superior vitality, and their love of life and action, in a small, confined space, are expected to be good. Nothing is said of noise exhausted, having been made over and over, after day, for weeks, without a solitary word of interest or encouragement from those around them, or an effort to extract amusement from the same. At last, the little ones—often quite little—feel that they are creatures in his or her lap, in any position, so as to be little they can be good, and it's a story to withdraw its thoughts a while from itself, and gives it material out of which to build a little play, which you should generally see him or her absorbed in, and so give to rehearse, would it not be vastly more sensible, as well as reasonable?

"Naughtiness," so styled, is oftener than anything else, in young children, want of occupation, confined apartments and insufficient ventilation. The truth is, that "all evil does," as the phrase is, is the only proper apartment for them. There is variety; there is noise; there is fresh air. A child brought up wholly in the city, accustomed only to the limitations of a daily walk, is really defrauded of its "childhood;" and, what is more mournful, the theft can never be atoned for in after life. *Nothing* can make up to it, for the glorious delights of picking shells upon the seashore, or paddling with dimpled feet in the foam of the waves, or plucking beautiful of flowers, wherewover it chooses to stray, or looking at the variously colored, every one of which, from a caterpillar to an ox, is a marvel and a wonder, compared to which a typhoon is of no interest whatever. Simply as an educating process, without regard to health, or pleasure, it is far more value than any other to childhood; we are taking it for granted that such a child is better fostered by fine clothes, or tyrannized over by a cringing, ignorant, selfish nurse, who neglects every intelligent query, "Hold your tongue! Don't you know?"

I think that I can always select, from out the crowds passed, those children, when grown up into the world, brought their welcome with them, and over whose tenderer hearts no cynical sensitive fell, without stint or limit. What crosses' never in after life they may have been subjected bear in a world of imitation, still like eyes, do not harden them, and are worn hands cause no stiffen, while the eyes seem to be looking back into the past, and the lips to be ready to utter the fine three aforementioned words. "I had such a happy childhood!" And now, when the cares of life press, compared to cheerful, to, and stern, and cold, and "duty" is its place of love, the heart turns more all its lovely and sweet to the coveted grave, there still will remain dim blessed memory! Perhaps some one scene, stand out in bold relief against all the dark years; some day like a bright spot, which has reached its climax; and sympathy and love came rushing into the little world's life, during whereweover it touched, till smiles chased the tears away, and left them only to flow again. And if, as such a memory and its dark contrast, the aggregate of childhood's days, "I had such a childhood!" who shall tell that any sternly has not cruel souls which "suffered" it? What a world, worth, if one believed this? FANNY FERN.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A WASHINGTON WIFE.—This afflicted lady says that her husband, who, before he came to Washington as an office-holder, was a temperate, exemplary and Christian man, is now a confirmed drunkard, a gambler and a spendthrift. "I don't know," she says, "whether he is insane or not, but I am sure that he is not himself. He came here before he was elected, and he has been left sober, and indulged in fashionable vices, and since. I have all along been afraid of him. How much better it would have been for us if we had never left our quiet home! Then I had my husband's confidence and love, and he had my respect; but now I am little better in the World, where we had love and peace and purity, and our children were growing up in virtue and intelligence, though in a humble sphere of life. But, alas! he is changed, and I have lost him for ever." What can I do to get out of such a place? Can you tell me of any way in which I can get out of the life which we are now leading?" Of course. For my husband I have no hope." Why not take your children and go back to your home? Can you say you inherited from your father, and which is now yours? Can you not live upon the income of your property? Can you not, by your own industry, and could bring them up to industry, frugality and virtue? Your husband's case is hopeless, if